Registered Traveler

Industry Session

December 20, 2005



Agenda

- General Information and Meeting Procedures
- Brief Program Review
- Request for Information (RFI)
- Questions and Answers
- Next Steps



Registered Traveler General Information and Meeting Procedures TSA Office of Acquisition

- TSA seeks alternative methodologies for implementing each component of the Business Model and the technologies or services available to support implementation
- The RFI will not result in a contract or be used to down-select offers
- Please ask questions in writing via comment cards; please identify yourself and your organization on the card.
- All Questions & Answers will be posted on TSA Web site and FEDBIZOPPS
- Due to limited time No breaks and limited follow-up during Q&A
- Please turn off cell phones, the meeting will be recorded



Registered Traveler Pilot Programs: 5 ended, 1 sub-pilot continues into 2006

- 5 Federally Managed Registered Traveler Pilot Programs ended 9/30/2005
 - There was a staggered launch beginning the summer of 2004, total program enrollment was ~10,000 participants.
 - The programs met their goals of testing the effectiveness of technology, operational processes, and public acceptance.
 - —An independent study conducted by PMA/Booz Allen Hamilton noted:
 - Biometric identify verification performed accurately and rapidly under airport conditions
 - Smart card technology would enhance the system (versus a card-less option)
 - 95% of the participants reported the system was easy to use; 98% supported its continuation
- The Private Sector Known Traveler (PSKT) a Sub-pilot program continues its operation into 2006
 - Program set up as a Public / Private partnership in June 2005; participants pay a fee (there are currently ~10,000 participants in this sub-pilot)
 - In addition to the goals stated above, another program goal is to determine the public's acceptance, based on paying a fee.



The Benefits of a National Registered Traveler Program

Registered Traveler can and will

- Provide an additional layer of security:
 - Provide a higher level of confidence that people in the program do not have terrorist intentions;
 - Allow TSA to focus its screener resources on the unknown risks; and
 - Retain an element of randomness regarding secondary screening
- Protect the privacy of individuals who participate in the program.
- Make air travel easier for domestic passengers.



Proposed Strategic Framework for RT Program

- Fully fee-funded
 - No appropriated funds scheduled for program after FY05
 - Per Congressional guidance, government portion of fee will be set by Secretary of Homeland Security
- Public-Private Partnership
 - TSA responsible for all background assessments, vendor qualification, and checkpoint screening
 - Private sector responsible for marketing, enrollment, customer service, and identity verification at checkpoint kiosk
- Transportation Security Clearinghouse (AAAE)
 - Aggregate biometric/biographic data
 - Provide associated customer service
- Interoperability will be a requirement for all participating airports
 - Technical interoperability facilitated by TSA
 - Economic model determined by private sector
- Broad-based program
 - Technology designed to accommodate as many eligible enrollees as possible
 - Open technical architecture to facilitate all qualified airports/vendors



Proposed Program Fundamentals

- Use of biometrics
 - Identity verification at the security checkpoint
 - Fingerprint 10 print images
 - Iris 2 images
 - Conduct Fingerprint-based Criminal History Record Check (CHRC) if incorporated
 - Biometrics stored on smart card token.
- Offer enhanced checkpoint screening benefits to approved RTs (subject to current security needs)
- Security requirements
 - Considering adding CHRC to Security Threat assessment
 - Create list of Disqualifying Offenses for program eligibility
 - Evaluate the use of Commercial Data for identity authentication at enrollment
 - Implement randomness as a security deterrent



Preliminary Roles and Responsibilities

- Government will:
 - set security standards;
 - complete background checks, adjudication and redress;
 - continue to provide security screening at the checkpoint;
 - · create certification and audit criteria for Service Providers; and
 - oversee the Service Provider audits.
- Private industry will:
 - enroll and complete identity checks for participants;
 - verify participants at predetermined location within airport;
 - aggregate biometric and biographic data and distribute to appropriate government database for security threat assessments;
 - provide customer service to program participants and market the program.
- Additionally, the private sector will provide significant input on the RT business model and determine how to be interoperable.
- Potential Key Players:
 - Air Carriers, Airports, AAAE, Enrollment Providers*, Verification Providers*, and TSA



^{*}These Providers may, or may not be the same entity.

Milestones leading to a national roll out of the Registered Traveler program

January 20, 2006

- 1) TSA will issue guidance to the industry regarding which biometrics to collect and how to store them on RT cards.
- 2) TSA will announce program benefits for RT participants.
- 3) Date by which interested parties must submit comments to TSA on the RT economic model.
- 4) TSA will provide the Registered Traveler Program's redress process.

April 20, 2006

- 1) TSA will evaluate potential third party entities that would certify service providers and manage compliance.
- 2) TSA will start issuing amendments to Airport Security Plans (ASPs) establishing requirements for airport checkpoint verification providers.
- 3) Date by which interested parties must submit to TSA their plan for achieving interoperability for Registered Traveler.

June 20, 2006

1) First RT participants of the national program are screened.



The Request for Information: "Critical Functions"

TSA does not define how these critical functions are met.

- Enrollment and biometric capture
- Identity/document validation at enrollment
- Card issuance and revocation
- Data transfer and storage throughout the system
- Interface technology for the smart card and verification system
- Audit processes and procedures
- Compensation for participating entities
- Identification verification at the security checkpoint
- Membership renewal



What does TSA need from you?

Input is desired in any - or all - of the following areas:

- The Business Model
 - —What is the flow of information?
 - —What is the fee model?
 - —What are the overall business policies?
 - —How do you envision this program be scalable, and support the advent of new technologies?
- Technical interoperability
 - —How do we support identification and verification of the individual?
 - —How does the infrastructure, at launch, support interoperability among all the participating airports?
- Additionally, feedback on any of the pilot programs (either those that are completed, or the one that is ongoing) is valuable.



Next Steps: Questions and Answers

- Please complete the index card with the question and your name.
- We will rotate between questions from the floor, and questions from the conference call.
 - —Please come to the front of the room to ask your question and provide us the completed index card at that time.
 - —All questions asked today and those that are submitted no later than COB, January 6, 2006, will receive a written response (posted on FedBizOpps and the TSA web site).
- Questions after the session
 - —Please submit all questions via email to: registered.traveler@dhs.gov
 - —For a written response, these questions need to be received by January 6, 2006.
 - —All responses will be posted on FedBizOpps and on TSA web site.
- RFI please send your responses by January 20, 2006
 - —Submissions should be limited to a total count of 15 pages per submittal.
 - —Send all responses via e-mail to the TSA Contracting Officer, no later than 12:00 noon ET on 20 January 2006.
 - —Early submittals are encouraged and will be reviewed upon receipt.
 - —Telephone responses will not be accepted.

